THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 6 MAY, 1834. [NO. 2333.

NOTICE is hereby given—That the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms this day, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
W. R. MORRIS
Secretary.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 6th May, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CASSIBOYE, Widow of the late HEERAJEE PONWAR, has contracted with HURRY DHONDOO COWLEY, to purchase a Batty field, situated at Mahim wood, near the Koombarwadda, if any person or persons have any claim, demand, Mortagage or inheritable right, he, she, or they, are requested to make known the same to the said purchaser Cassiboye within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 5th May, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT PALLONJEE SORABJEE SOOMAREEWALLA, has contracted to sell his house containing two apartments, to ANDEEAROO JEEVUNJEE NOWROJEE, situated behind the Bhendy Bazar road, in NEWTON Street, without the Fort, in the neighbourhood of MERWANJEE Patell's Ageearee, if any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of mortgage, inheritable rights, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, Oonwalla, at his shop close to MANOCKJEE Sett's Ageearee, in the Fort, thro' an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 5th May, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

પાલંનજી સોરાબજી સુમારીવાલાએ પોતાનુ ઘેર એક ગાલા બેનુ એંધઆનુ જવંનજી નવરોજીને વેચાનુ આપવાનુ હાલુ ઝીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાકારફોટ લીડી બજારનાં રહાતા ની પછવાડે તીકુટંનનાં મોકોલામો મેકેરવા નજી પટેલની અગીઆરીની પડોશમોછે એ કુપર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશો અમવા બીજી ફાંજ રીતનો નો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચનુ હોએતો તેનાંમાને જાણ કરવજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો કરએક ધારાનાં વકીલની નોટીશ લખાવી સોરાબજી મંનચેરજી કુનવાલાને એ નુ કુકાન ફોટમો માંણેકજી શેઠની અગીઆ રીની પડોશમોછે તાંકો તેકને જાકેર કરે— મુદત પકી ફોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી —તારીખ ૫ મી મેએ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 450 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

6th May, 1834.

JUST published, and ready for delivery —No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I think that, if you had read my letter of the 2d inst. with a little more attention, you would have perceived the inapplicability of the editorial remarks which you made respecting it. For in it I sufficiently shewed that it is of no importance whatever who the persons are that are admitted to hold shares in the Laudable Society, and, consequently, that the vesting a discretionary power in the Directors of accepting or rejecting any application without assigning a reason for so doing, was altogether unnecessary. The object of my letter was to attract the attention of the Shareholders to this circumstance, as it may be productive of much inconvenience without this being compensated by a single advantage. Nothing, at the same time, can be more inapplicable than your comparing an application for admission into the Laudable Society to a contract; because the person who wishes to obtain a contract merely offers certain terms which are necessarily liable to acceptance or rejection. On the contrary the application must be accompanied with a certain affidavit and certificate, and after one party has duly complied with the conditions stipulated, I should like to know on what principles of fair dealing the other party can be at liberty to decline performing his part of the agreement into which he had entered. The 16th clause of the regulations, I am aware, vests this discretion in the directors, but it seems to me most improperly, and the sooner, therefore, that this clause is rescinded the more advantageous must it be in my opinion to the society.

In the present instance the only reason that occurs to me for the rejection of my application, as I am already a shareholder, is that the affidavit, which accompanied it, was sworn before A NATIVE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Why I chose to authenticate it in this manner is of no consequence, as all that the Regulations of the Laudable Society require is that it shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace. I shall, therefore, merely remark that, as certain Native Gentlemen have been appointed to that office in conformity to an Act of Parliament, I conclude that they must be held and acknowledged to be to all intents and purposes Justices of the Peace; and that, consequently an oath taken before any one of them is just as valid as if it had been taken before an European Justice of the Peace.

I am, &c.

Bombay, 5th May, 1834. Q.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon Robert Wight, 3d Light Cavalry, from Ahmednugger.

Capt. Bolton, H. M. 20th Regt., from Vingorla.

Asst. Surg. McMorris, Civil Surgeon, from the Coast.

Ensign W. Bowen, 26th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N. I., to England.

Assist. Surg. J. Bourchier, Auxiliary Horse, to Cutch.

Major H. D. Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I., to Europe.

Ensign F. P. Brett, 5th N. I., to Dharwar.

Ensign Wardell, Do. to do.

Lieut. C. Honner, 2d Lt. Cavalry, to Deesa.

Capt. V. F. Kennett, Staff. to Ahmedabad.

Lieut. Hughes, Staff, to Surat.

Lieut. Ralph, 6th R. W. Regt. to Deesa.

Lieut. Col. Whitehill, Vetn. Battn., to Dapoolie

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BIRTHS.

At Bheundy, on the morning of the 3d inst., the Lady of Capt. Farrell, 6th N. I., of a daughter.

On Friday night, the 2d instant, Mrs. J. H. Reel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, the 30th. April, 1834, by the Revd. J. Lawrie, Mr William Jeffrey, of the Country Service, to Miss Juliana Baillie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 3d—Ship Shahool Hamud, E. Dumont, Master, from Calcutta, 5th March 1834.

" 4th—Ship Isabella, David Brown, Master, from Madras, 14th March, and Cananore 14th April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brown, and a Native.

DEPARTURES.

" 2d—French Ship Maxicain, A. Lubert, Master, to Bourdeaux.

" 3d—French Ship La Amietie, Hervien, Master, to Bourdeaux.

" 4th—Ship Euphrates, William Buckham, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Major H. D. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Master Robertson, 3 Misses Robertson, A. Hornby, Esq., Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regt N. I, Revd. Samuel Payne, Thomas Loughman, Esq. C. S., 1 European and 1 Native Servant.

" 5th—Ship Futtay Hulbaree, Tyab Ally, Naquedah, to Siam.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP—Magicienne,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

DITTO, SCHOONER.—Cyrene.

H. C. BRIG, Henry Meriton

DITTO, STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay

DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora

FREE TRADERS,—Hind, and Clyde.

COUNTRY VESSEL—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Edmonstone, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Runsord Pursaud, Hannah, and Isabella.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizance.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cassadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia.

THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth

ARAB.—Farel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Futtay Salam, Fattel Rahimon, and Shahool Hamud.

AMERICAN BARQUE,—Active.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 6 MAY, 1834.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Commander F. P. Blackwood, is daily expected from Madras to be docked.

Several ships have arrived within the last few days from various ports, but there appears to be no probability of our obtaining any later news from England until towards the end of the month.

By the Madras papers it appears that the *Forbes* steamer arrived there on the 23d ult. having been seven days from Saugor, instead of five, as calculated by the Calcutta committee. What the cause of this extraordinary and unexpected delay was is not mentioned; but it proves that the speed of the vessel instead of averaging six and a half knots, as was stated, is, even under the favorable circumstances of a smooth sea and light wind, less than five knots an hour. What it will be, therefore, when she has to tow a vessel of a hundred tons, and contend with a strong southerly wind, may easily be imagined.—After all that has been said of the powers of this vessel we confess we thought her fully capable of performing the trip to Suez at this season of the year; but we do not now hesitate to say that, unless she meets with unusually favorable weather, she will never reach Socotra. Besides her want of speed, it seems, her boilers are out of order; for shortly after her arrival at Madras a defective plate was discovered in one of them, which led to a detention of nearly two days at that place. It was also found necessary to take an extra supply of coal on board, "to guard against delay at Galle," according to the Editor of the *Madras Courier*; but it is evident, in reality to make up for the great consumption of that article during the passage from Calcutta.—We shall say no more upon this subject at present, except that a good deal of miscalculation is now apparent in the estimates of the Bengal committee, the *Forbes* being no less than four days behind her time at the very first station she was to touch at, in addition to the day she was detained in Calcutta; and this too, it must be remembered, with her engines just repaired, and every thing as well adapted for the voyage, apparently, as it was possible to have it.

Our correspondent Q. in replying to our remarks on his letter in Saturday's Courier has again fallen into an error regarding the nature of assurance societies; or rather, has retained the misconception he then displayed, He observes, "I sufficiently showed that it is of no importance whatever who the persons are that are admitted to hold shares in the Laudable Society; and consequently, that the vesting a discretionary power in the Directors of accepting or rejecting any application, without assigning a reason for so doing, was a altogether unnecessary." But this we must deny. He did not sufficiently show it to be of no importance, and what is more, he cannot, unless we are very much mistaken, do so. For the principal, we had almost said the only object of appointing directors to manage the affairs of the Society, is to guard against the admission of members who do not offer good risks. The certificate of a medical man is not deemed sufficient for the purpose, either here or in the large Life Assurance Societies in England: and the powers vested in the directors are therefore necessary as an additional security. Our correspondent, however, seems to think, after having complied with the "conditions stipulated," that he had done all that is required. But what, let us ask, are the conditions stipulated?—It surely is taking but a very confined view of them to suppose they consist of a few forms only; and that an individual with one foot in the grave, who presents a certificate of his being in a perfect state of health, has done all that is necessary to secure his object. Neither does the circumstance of his possessing shares in the society already improve his case at all. For these shares may have been given at a time when his life was a good one—at least, when it was considered so—or they may have been granted by a previous set of directors in whose judgment the present directors have little confidence. A variety of other circumstances may also have taken place to change the nature of the application. The directors, for instance, may be of opinion they have taken a sufficient risk upon one life; and it is a well known principle of all assurance societies to confine their risks to a moderate amount upon individual cases. Whether our correspondent's application was obnoxious on any of these grounds, we cannot, of course, pretend to say; but we think we may safely assert, that a more fallacious mode of accounting for its rejection could hardly have occurred to the ingenuity of man than the one he has adopted. Is it possible that he can seriously believe a feeling to exist on the part of the Directors of the Laudable Society against native justices of the peace? and if so, that they should be such perfect madmen as to display it in the impotent and ridiculous manner he supposes? Let him rely upon it, the Directors are just as ready to receive the certificate of a native Justice as it is unquestionably valid to all intents and purposes.

MADRAS,

On Wednesday morning, about 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, the firing of 3 guns in quick succession announced the approach of the *Steamer Forbes*—We understand she did not leave Calcutta until the 17th., two days after the appointed time; and contrary to expectation, instead of remaining only six hours, it is advertised, the packet would remain open till to-morrow at noon—but why remain beyond the six hours, as advertised, some may ask.—that is, as well those who desire to be informed, as those who care not a straw about the matter; and that the latter, who would desire to appear the best informed, may not take Rumour by the hand, and with seeming truth assign it to any and every possible cause but the right one, we would simply say, *a defective plate was discovered in the boiler, after the Vessel came to anchor*, and that to effect the repair of which, and for no other purpose, has the time of sailing been altered.

We have reason to know, that 70 tons of Coal, all it was intended to ship here, was on board, in less than two hours afrer her arrival; and that she would positively have sailed, at the time originally appointed, but for the discovery above alluded to.—This, while it is a circumstance to be regretted, is an evidence of the vigilance and care of those to whom has been entrusted the superintendence of that department—it is an evidence of the confidence that may be reposed in them and of the safety of all on board—It has been remarked, that the *Forbes* has made a long passage from Calcutta to Madras, but to those who know any thing of the force and power of the Currents in the Bay, aided and assisted as they have lately been by the wind, we need not say, the passage has been any thing but tardy:—indeed it is hardly possible for a Steaming Vessel, constructed as the *Forbes* is, to sail otherwise than well.

We understand an extra supply of Coal is being put on board, to guard against the delay which the shipment of that article might cause at Galle; so that she will only there remain for Passengers and Packets.—*Madras Courier, April* 25.

It is rumoured that that Col. Lindesay, C. B. will remain in Coorg as a Brigadier, as a temporary arrangement, with a Staff; and that a force consisting of 500 Europeans,—as many Sappers and Miners, a Company and a half of Artillery and four Regiments of Native Infantry, viz. the 4th, 9th, 31st and 36th.

The sick and wounded in Hospital at Periapatam and Hooscottah are to be removed to Bangalore.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.

The native newspapers, represent the ex-king of Cabool, Sooja Ool Moolk, as having entered into a compromise of his claims with the Umeers of Sinde. This adventurer or freebooter, for since his deposition, he can claim no better titles, has consented to evacuate the Sinde country in consideration of a sum of money. It is perhaps to be regretted that his ingress into the country should terminate in this speedy abandonment of it, and that tho' his invasion originated in injustice and rapacity, he should not have effected a more permanent residence. The divided rule of the different chiefs of this country would be advantageously succeeded by the sole and more despotic government of Sooja, for tho' advantages might not be the immediate result of this change, yet looking to the prospective improvement of the country, they would accrue from it. Previous to the existence of a tolerably advanced state of Civilization a form of Government inclining to despotism is perhaps the one best adapted for accelerating the progress of improvement and for calling forth those opinions to which it must ultimately give way. In this view the assumption of the government of the Sinde country by Sooja, might have been productive of some good. From the relative position of these states and the British Empire in India, the external relations and internal polity of the former, are deserving of more attention than is commonly bestowed on them. The ponderous influence of the English Government might be usefully exerted in creating out of these states, useful and powerful allies, or in opening a passage through which to pour the manufactures of the mother country. One of the good effects, of the establishment of a Mofusul Press, is already visible in having imparted a degree of knowledge of the state of those countries, which previous to its existence, was almost limited to an acquaintance with their names. If native report be correct, one spirited English individual has already freighted a boat with merchandize, the destination of which is towards Mooltan. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he has been induced to undertake this speculation, from the information that he may have imbibed from the Provincial papers, and if the supposition be correct, it will show that our attempts to elucidate the position of things in those places, have not been unattended with some degree of utility.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, 19th April.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Brahmin Rammohun Roy, having expressed a desire to hear from Mr. E. Irving an exposition of his doctrine, requested a friend to facilitate their interview. This was accordingly done, and, the Brahmin, on being visited by the Rev. Gentleman, addressed him with much earnestness. He said he had travelled into various parts of the world, and had come to this country with the ulterior view of benefiting the Hindoos by his investigations into moral and political science, and, above all, for the ascertainment of religious truth; he felt desirous of hearing from so celebrated a Divine, his explanation of the mysteries of his religion, and especially sought for an elucidation of the sublime doctrine of the Trinity. The Rev. Gentleman, after a few moments' meditation, rose, and poured forth a long and eloquent prayer, that the illustrious Brahmin might be made to feel the holy influence of the Gospel as revealed in the Christian dispensation. He then sat down. Rammohoun Roy observed, that it was not to be made an especial object of heavenly mercy and of miraculous agency that he had sought for truth from the lips of the Rev. Gentleman; what he wanted was demonstrable proof of the mysterious doctrine of the Trinity—"The One God in Three and Three in One." Mr. Irving answered that he could convince him by a familiar illustration of the rationality of the doctrine, and raising up the skirt of his coat, folded it into three plaits, and subsequently expanded them into their previous state. The Brahmin stated his objections to this illustration, which he deemed unsatisfactory, and the interview soon after closed, the Rev. Gentleman avowing his readiness to repeat his visit if required, but the Brahmin politely declined any further attempts to obtain elucidation of the subject.—(Atlas.)

DECEMBER 5.

The high-pressure engine is likely to come into more general use than heretofore. Under proper precautions there is no more danger in using high-presure than low-pressure boilers. Thousands of persons go weekly to witness the astonishing performance of Mr. Perkins' steam gun: and we have seen crowds of spectators standing unconcernedly within a few yards of the boiler, who would have fled in dismay had they known that it was at that instant enduring the tremendously severe pressure of 800 pounds on the square inch! But what of this? Do we mean to infer there is danger in such an experiment? No such thing; the risk is not much greater than in boiling Dame Partington's tea kettle. Mr. Perkins proved his boiler, we believe, at a pressure of 1,400 pounds upon the square inch; consequently it is now working at its ease at very little beyond half its proved capability. We would have ship-boilers now made of wrought-iron, composed of cast-iron, or brass, proved at double the strength required, and they might be worked afterwards with perfect safety upon a greatly reduced, though still high rate of pressure. The advantages gained by the use of high-pressure boilers would be many. First the boiler would be much smaller, consequently more room would remain for stowage; secondly, the consumption of fuel would be surprisingly reduced: thirdly, a vast increase of power would be obtained, which, in gales of wind, on a lee shore, might prove the salvation of the vessel: fourthly, as the fires would be fewer and smaller, there would be less heat and smoke, if not less danger of being burnt.—(Globe,)

JANUARY 20.

A striking memorial upon a subject of extreme importance, both to the shipping interests and to the commerce of Great Britain, has been presented to the Lords of the Treasury, from the merchants, shipowners, millers, bakers, etc, of the port of Plymouth. The object of this memorial bids fair to be attended to, because (so far as yet appears) there is no sordid or vicious monopoly to be wounded by doing justice to the parties who have signed it. The memorialists complain that the supply of the British colonies and shipping with bread, and flour, has been placed by the provisions, or at least by the administration of the corn laws, exclusively in the hands of foreign traders. The United States, they say, as also Hamburgh, Dantzic, and other places, possess and carry on that useful commerce, while our countrymen cannot attempt to do so on equal terms with those foreigners —first, because flour, etc. from British corn is raised artificially by the corn laws to too high a price; second, because, although foreign corn may be bonded in this country, it cannot here be manufactured into biscuit or flour for purposes of exportation. The prayer of this memorial therefore is, that, under fitting restraints and securities, bonded corn may be ground, made up into biscuit, and re-exported, the parties being bound to lodge in the King's stores a corresponding quantity of flour or biscuit, in replacement of the corn taken out of bond. There needed not such vexatious corollaries from the bread tax to make it sufficiently oppressive and odious to the people.—(Times)

JANUARY 31.

It is of special remark and observation that since the harvest of 1832 the prices of grain in France have been gradually falling, while during the same period the money wages of labour have been gradually rising, and are now grown, to a point, that if the matter were carefully inquired into, we believe it would be found that the average money wages of agricultural labour in France are somewhat higher than in Great Britain; that the average money wages of mechanical and manufacturing labour are nearly, and perhaps quite, as high as in Great Britain; and if after this we take Ireland into the account, we believe it will be found that the average money wages of all kinds of labour in France are pretty considerably higher than in the United Kingdom; and if all this be so, then, from the lower prices of food, and generally of the necessaries and conveniences of life, it clearly results that the real wages of labour in France are very considerably higher than in the United Kingdom. The produce of the French taxes on consumable commodities has during the last year increased very considerably, and all the French authorities ascribe this increase to the late abundant harvest and the reduced price of corn; and, indeed, it should seem to be a plain common-sense-like proposition, that the less a man is taxed in the price of his food the more he can afford to be taxed by the Government; and then comes this further consideration, that a great part of the expenditure of every Government is in useful and necessary commodities, and consequently the lower the prices of these commodities, the less will be the Government expenditure. The same cause is therefore productive of a double benefit, and while the Government expenditure is absolutely diminished, the ability of the people to pay is absolutely increased. The French authorities are at all times most anxious for low prices of provisions; they rightly consider that every rise in the price of food, from whatever cause proceeding, is a tax on the wages of labour; and that the lower the price of food the higher will be the real wages of labour, and the higher the price of food the lower the real wages of labour.—(Times).

FEBRUARY 1.

Yesterday the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company took place at the Company's House, Coleman-street, J. Smith, Esq., the Governor, in the Chair. The Report stated that the local Government in New South Wales had allowed the Company's agents to occupy 40,000 acres of the new land, and 6,000 of the Company's sheep had been placed upon them. On 18th April last, the Company's flocks consisted of 31,442 sheep, 358 rams, and 2,740 head or cattle. A considerable reduction had been made in the expenditure in the Colony, without injuring he efficiency of the management. The directors regretted that the time had arrived at which they must lose the services of the Company's Commissioner, Sir E. Parry. They had appointed Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, at an annual salary of £700, in his stead. The report concluded by stating that the Court of Directors anticipated being able to declare a dividend in the present year. The report was adopted. On the motion of the Governor, 201 shares, belonging to proprietors in this country, were declared forfeited, as the call made upon them had not been paid. From the balance sheet it appeared, that the receipts last year were £17,293, and the expenditure £11,435. The balance in hand was £6,135, the total receipts of the Company were £288,834. After a brief discussion, the meeting adjourned.—(Times.)

PARIS.—FEBRUARY 3.

A Bavarian journal states that a tragical event has occurred in the seminary of Potsdam. It was strictly forbidden for any of the pupils to form an intimacy with persons of the female sex, and one was expelled from the seminary in consequence of having done so. This operated so strongly on the mind of another youth, who had formed a *liaison* with the daughter of an old invalid, that they both resolved on self-destruction in the event of discovery. This soon took place, and expulsion followed as in the case of his comrade. He instantly repaired to his mistress, and they both resolved to keep their word. They met at night on the borders of the lake in the palace garden, each bringing a phial of sulphuric acid; a dispute arose as to which should drink first; the girl, being most courageous, drank her's in an instant, so eagerly that her lips and chin were dreadfully burnt; the youth then followed her example. Something, however, which he had drunk on the way, to keep up his courage, acted in some degree as an antidote. The girl's sufferings were acute in the extreme; to cool the fire within, they both plunged into the lake to ease their torments. He, however, was an expert swimmer, and, as she clung to his cloak, they did not meet death here; a ray of light seemed to dawn upon the scattered senses of the youth, and he, at this moment, wished for life. He called aloud for help, and assistance was afforded; they were both carried to their homes, and thence to the hospital. The girl expired in half an hour; medical aid succeeded in restoring speech to the youth, who, a few days ago, was able to give these particulars: he is now pronounced out of danger, but will bear infirmity with him for the rest of his life.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

"Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of lucre and ambition——
Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles, and with these to join
Secular power."
MILTON.

Episcopacy may be of apostolic institution; but let us have chapter and verse for a Christian Bishop in the House of Lords. Which of the evangelists is it that sanctions or countenances the practice? Which of the Acts of the Apostles were Acts of Parliament? What is theology good for, if it does not resolve these questions (to borrow the Alsatian phrase) "in the twinkling of a quart-pot?" A groat for the divine who would not inform us *stans pede in uno*—standing even on the foot that is gouty—what gospel or epistle we are obliged to for the legislation of a Howley or a Blomfield; or by what sacred authority their holy brother of Exeter sheds the sanctifying influence of his peaceful and philanthropic spirit over the councils of his country! Prelacy is purely apostolical, or it is not. If not, winnow the chaff from the wheat: abolish what is against the scripture cannon; keep what is consonant thereto If it be apostolical altogether, then must all its functions be discoverable in the books of inspiration, and chapter and verse there must be for Exeter and London "lifting their mitred heads in Courts and Parliaments." Is not what we say, then, fair and reasonable? Cite the book and the passage, whether it be St. Matthew, or St. Luke, Peter, Paul, or Timothy, or any to or three of them or the symphonious consent of all that enjoins, supports, or in any degree obliquely warrants that illicit intercourse of piety and politics of which that hybrid personage hight a Bishop, or Lord Spiritual, is the fat and flourishing progeny. A Bishop says St. Paul, (enumerating the chief points of the prelatical character), must be "one that ruleth well his own house." Doth he say "one that ruleth well the kingdom?" Or, by "his own house" are we to understand the House of Lords? Theologians are men of bronze; yet no theologian ever so expounded this passage; not even the Rev. Morgan Cove, himself Prebendary of Hereford, who deduced in an egregious pamphlet the institution of tithes from "an unrecorded revelation made to Adam." Such men are mighty at exposition; yet not one of them ever discovered our spiritual peerage in the epistle to Timothy, or elsewhere throughout the sacred writings: all agree that the "house" the Apostle meant was the meek abode of the Bishop himself, (for in those days episcopal *palaces* there were none), nor an hereditary Legislative Chamber, or House of Mischief. The truth is Christianity knows nothing of prelacy whatever or of its functions, ecclesiastical of civil, such as they now present themselves to the public gaze. The Bishop of the twelfth or thirteenth century, armed at all points, and brandishing the broad-sword or battle-axe, at the head of his retainers, on the edge of some bloody fray, resembled the *episcopus* of the primitive church full as nearly as the Bishop of our more tranquil times, quoting Ezekiel against the liberties of the Irish Catholic, or resisting the deliverance of the West Indian negro from the planter's lash with texts from the New Testament. *Episcopus* is being interpreted, "over-looker;" and the difference between the *episcopus* of the first century, and the *episcopus* of the nineteenth is this—that the former overlooked Christianity in the sense of inspection the, latter overlooks it in the sense of disregard. Our Lords Spirtual averlook religion, its precepts and interests, in a sense in which St. Paul and St. Peter overlooked nothing but themselves and their own fortunes. Our High Priests are *episcopi* of nought but their own principalities and rent-rolls. Were Mammon the avowed divinity of the Right Reverend Bench, all would be square: they would sit in Parliament with all fitness; for the servant should breathe the spirit of the master; and that spirit, being the spirit of grasping, would win them to the place where Peers are gathered together by their natural gravitation of like to like, the elective attraction with which corruption cleaves unto corruption. But the shrines of Mammon as yet are but in men's hearts, Christ has still the homage of the lips: let practice then keep some measure with profession, or give decency a veil to hide her confusion of face. Decency is the conformity of what the mouth uttereth to what the hand doeth; and where is that conformity, when the Christian pastor assumes the political potentate, and with the gospel of lowliness and unworldliness in his mouth, takes his place amongst thrones, dominations, and princedoms, and walks in the steps of those whose road to heaven is described in scripture as that of a camel through a needle's eye? "Let that mind be in you," says an apostle, "which was in Christ Jesus." But the mind of prelacy is another mind altogether, or men would say of a Bishop—"We sought him amongst the rich and great, and we found him amongst the poor and humble." Suppose a man who had never seen the phenomenon of a prelacy to be suddenly seized with a passion for that goodly spectacle, and, in the abundance of his simplicity, to take the Bible for his guide, and set out in search of a Bishop along the path trodden by the Apostles and Martyrs, he would reach the grave sooner than the gratification of his wish; nay, were he even to turn aside into the by-ways, the last nook or corner of the globe where he would look for the successors of the fishermen of Galilee would be the House of Lords. He would as soon expect to meet a cobbler at a Queen's drawing-room. A Christian prelate in Parliament! A Christian prelate any where but in the pulpit preaching peace, at the bed-side of disease, ministering consolation, or giving an ensample in his own house of the evangelic virtues of humility and temperance! Theseus had never slain the Minotaur, had he possessed no better clue to the mazes of the labyrinth than the scriptural idea of a Bishop would be to the haunts of the political monster which now assumes that appellation. But we are wrong—there is Bishop Judas!—he who for thirty pieces of silver betrayed his Saviour, sold the living God for a sum of ready money, and purchased with the price of his apostasy from Christ to Mammon that Aceldama, or "field of blood," which is remarkable as being the first Bishop's land upon any record. Lord Judas, it is true, wore no mitre on his brows, or gold-fringed gloves upon his hands, but he was a Bishop for all that: "a Bishop," as Junius said of John Horne Tooke, "in principle;" and had he not (through a certain tenderness of conscience to which his successors are but little subject), hanged himself the very first day he put on the lawn-sleeves, no doubt he would have been a peer of the Sanhedrim, and would have legislated for Palestine as wisely and benignly as Philpotts doth at this day for Britian. Then there is Bishop Dives too; one would naturally seek the modern representative of that prelate amongst Dukes and Earls, cheek by jowl with Cumberland, or nodding cordially to my Lord Lyndhurst. But take St. Paul's portrait, "A Bishop must be blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, apt to teach, not given to wine, not greedy of filthy lucre, not a brawler, not coveteous; moreover he must have a good report of them which are without." Take this picture of episcopacy, and the very last place to which a man of sane memory would think of repairing to find its ectype would, without controversy, be the House of Mischief. The plane of that person's forehead must be inclined to the horizon, at the angle of incurable idiocy, who would seek amongst the coronets for men of "good behaviour," or "apt to teach," or "not greedy of filthy lucre," or "of report with those that are without." The conclusion, then, of the whole matter is this, that there is neither chapter nor verse for the lifting up of Blomfield's mitred head in Parliament. Edmund Burke is an apocryphal writer. We follow Paul in these matters.—*Examiner, Jan.* 19.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH NAVY.

I have had an opportunity of witnessing the difference in discipline and seamanship between a British man-of-war and Spanish frigate. The former, the Nimrod, a 20-gun corvette, now lying in the port, under the command of Captain M'Dougall a gallant and meritorious officer, who with his brave crew, do honour to the country they so proudly serve—I can speak from experience. With great kindness I was permitted to go with the vessel as far as Santander, and a higher state of discipline, or greater cheerfulness among the men, it is impossible to describe. The crew love their Captain—the Captain his men, and each determined to perform his duty, unanimity prevails in every department. The men, after the hours of labour, either sang or danced, and to the honour of Jack be it recorded, he is no mean musical character. Being an unobserved listener one evening, I heard one of Neptune's favourites thus address his companions—"That last song was horribly out of tune—there was no time kept—to make a song go smooth the chorus must be good—and it is nothing without time; it is like dancing out of time—you get kicking shins and all is in confusion." Last Friday, the 10th, about half-past one p. m., a Spanish frigate, the Lealtad, anchored in the bay of Sardineiro, the entrance to the port of Santander, having weathered a gale of wind chiefly from the west, which commenced on the previous Monday. At half past two she parted from her anchors, made sail, and bore up for the harbour, but from mismanagement she drove astern. In order to prevent running on shore the Captain was compelled to anchor on a rocky bottom—from whence it was probable the ship would, had the wind continued, with the then heavy sea, be forced on the breakers. In this perilous situation the Captain of the Nimord sent the barge and cutter to the assistance of the Spaniard, then lying about two-thirds of a mile from the corvette. The offer was declined and the boats returned, but not before the Master had had an opportunity of examining the disgraceful condition of the Lealtad. He found her with several of her guns adrift, and her decks in confusion; there were two anchors and only a hempen cable by which she was then riding. The Captain was confined to his cabin—the officers, with distracted looks, running about the deck, and the crew in a state of mutiny. On the return of the boats they were hoisted in, and it being then four o'clock, the men were piped for supper—it was the last supper to 13 brave fellows! The spirit of indecision, which so characterises the Spanish functionaries, was unfortunately, this day confirmed by the vacillating conduct of the Spanish officers. Scarcely had the Nimord's boats been stowed when a man in a glazed hat and filthy appearance, calling himself a Lieutenant, pulled alongside, and coming on board requested the Captain to send to the aid of the frigate an anchor and cable. Captain M'Dougall hesitated not to give him all he desired, but the night approaching, and tide running out at the rate of three and a half knots, he pressed the Lieutenant either to send his own boat or to have one from the shore. This was found to be impossible, and the Nimord's barge and cutter were once more hoisted out, into the former of which was placed an anchor and cable. Would I could here end my relation. I have still the melancholy task of detailing one of those horrifying scenes which have been so ably depicted by literary seamen, of wrecks and drowning men. Had the Spaniards been seamen they might have avoided the dangers of the day; had they accepted the philanthropic offer of the British Captain they would have prevented the shedding of the widow's tears and the orphan's fate. It was a heart-rending sight. I saw them happy at four o'clock—I never saw them more! The boats, after much exertion, came within cable's length of the frigate, and dropping the anchor, called upon the Spaniards to take the end of the cable. To effect this the distressed ship made no exertion but from all quarters of the vessel the cry was, "Come on board!" the object being to fill the boats and desert the frigate. At this time the rigging was covered with men, and the yards lined, each anxious to escape from the threatened danger. The commander of the Nimrod's boats, seeing the impracticability of reaching the Spaniard, and having fulfilled his mission, was preparing to return, when he received, by way of recompense, a salute from the rifles of a company of marines, who continued thus to compliment full five minutes. Tired of endeavouring to assist ungrateful men, the boats left the vessel, the commander who was in the cutter desiring the barge to follow him. For 10 minutes the boats remained together, but the night becoming darker they lost sight of each other, and about a quarter to eight the cutter reached the Nimrod. Very few minutes had elapsed before anxiety was visible in every countenance, at the delay of the arrival of the barge. Never shall I forget the agitated state of mind of Captain M'Dougall—indeed of every one on board. Signals were made, lanterns hoisted at the peak, and blue lights burnt. At half-past eight the splashing of oars was heard, and "The barge, the barge," resounded from one end of the ship to the other. It was an awful moment—the boat drew nearer—the men mounted on the guns straining to catch a sight of what was then considered, or rather wished, the barge.—After five minutes spent in the tortures of suspense, the sentinel on the poop cried out, "A Spanish boat." The men dropped from the guns, the officers rushed to the gangway, when the first who ascended the side was one of the unfortunate crew of the barge. The poor fellow was too much exhausted to give any detail—"They have all perished," was all he could utter. I will not attempt to describe the scene I then witnessed—weather-beaten sailors, who had faced death in many an action, shedding tears, actually crying, but not a murmur. It was the silence of the grave—grief, honest and manly feelings filled each breast—no consolation was possible, and no one attempted to deprive his companion from courting solitude. Thirteen seamen and the boatswain manned the barge—one seaman only remained to tell the horrors of the day. Among those lost were two married men, the boatswain, Mr. James Coode, residing in Plymouth, who has left a widow and two children, and James Stodden, newly married, residing at Saltash. It would be an act of great humanity to call on the sympathies of the benevolent in aid of the distressed widows and orphans, whose sole support was torn from them in the act of rendering assistance to a distressed foreigner. Let the aid offered by the fathers be repaid to the orphans, and thus encourage enterprising spirits to rush to the salvation of their necessitous fellow-creatures. The account given since by the providentially-saved seaman is that the men, becoming exhausted with pulling against the tide, the boatswain left the tiller and plied at the oar. A sea then broke over the boat, and washed out the boatswain and one of the men. They were this time saved, and again got into the barge. Another sea washed them out a second time, and a third upset the barge. The poor fellow swam towards the shore. He passed three of his miserable companions, the last of whom cried out for help. On reaching the sands he was twice washed back by the breakers; the third time he put all his remaining strength into action, and succeeded in reaching dry land. He was picked up and brought on board the cutter. The bodies of the drowned have not been picked up.

The Spanish frigate miraculously contrived to go to sea, and on Sunday afternoon, the wind having in some measure abated, she entered the port, and anchored on the north side of the bay, but not without running on shore before she reached her place of destination. Yesterday, the wind blowing a gale from the S. W., the frigate was driven on shore, and before three o'clock, p. m., she was deserted by the whole of the crew. She now lies a reproach to Spanish seamanship, the last remains of the naval strength of the country. It would hardly be credited that, during the perilous situation of the Lealtad, on the night of Friday, some of

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the officers who had been sent on shore to obtain assistance, not being able, as they stated, to reach the frigate, amused themselves on shore by dancing and visiting.—*Morning Herald, Jan. 27.*

THE FIREBRAND STEAMER.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Firebrand at Spithead, dated Sunday, January 19:—"Thank God, I am spared to you, nothing but a miracle has saved us. Our wheels are smashed to atoms, sails blown to pieces, yards sprung, boats stove; in short we are a complete wreck. We left Lisbon yesterday week, under any other prospect, certainly, than fair weather. However, the mails were on board, and to sea we went. On Monday it blew a hurricane, but the wind was fair. We were then half across the bay. Shortly after one p. m. the starboard paddle-wheel flew to pieces, as did the other on the following day. We were then at the mercy of Providence, and had the wind shifted to the eastward you would have heard of us no more. However, it continued fair, and we were shortening our distance by the help our sails could give us. On Tuesday, at noon, we observed a wreck about two miles to leeward, all her masts gone, and boats washed away. We bore up, ran under her stern, lowered a boat under a heavy swell, and, under all our own mishaps, had the happiness of taking 12 unfortunate wretches out of her. She left Liverpool on the 5th January, laden with salt, for Charleston, and was caught in the gale on the 12th. After having thus preserved the crew we proceeded on our way. On the same evening the gale increased, and no doubt the unfortunate brig went down. On Thursday we made the land, but the wind was still blowing a hurricane, and the shore was becoming a lee one, and we had only our canvass to beat off with and the wrecks of two paddle-wheels alongside to help us on our way, and, as if the demon of destruction was hovering over us, three sails blew away in less than 10 minutes! We had now but one sail to trust to, but that providentially held on, or we must have been on shore. On the morning of Friday we stood in for land again We passed the Portland Lights at 10 the same night, and hove-to, with her head off shore, to wait for daylight, having carried away the foretopsail yard and jibboom, and were fast becoming a wreck. However, thanks to God, here we are, having anchored at seven o'clock yesterday evening. The Fireband, bless her heart, behaved as well as any canvass vessel after her wheels were gone."—*Morning Herald, Jan. 22.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On Tuesday last, the Freedom of Plymouth was presented to Lord J. Russell and Lord Ebrington, at the Common Hall. A public dinner was afterwards given to these Noblemen, to which about 130 gentlemen sat down. The post of honour was occupied by J. Bayley Esq., who presided; supported on his right by Lord Ebrington, J. Collier, Esq., M. P., G. Coryndon, Esq., the late Mayor, W. Prance, Esq., and G. Soltan Esq.,; and on the left by Lord John Russell, Earl of Morley, T. Bewes, Esq., M. P., W. H. Evans, Esq., the Mayor, and N. Locker, Esq., After the customary loyal toasts had been given and duly honoured, among which in the warmest manner was the health of the Duke of Sussex, the Lord High Steward of the borough, Dr. Cookworthy rose, and proposed the health of his Majesty's Ministers.—Lord J. Russell when the cheering had somewhat subsided, rose to return thanks, and was greeted by long, loud, and often renewed volleys of applause. He then observed: It is now three years since the present Ministry have taken office, and if in that time they have not given testimony of their fitness and capability for conducting the affairs of the country, they have at least given testimony of their sincerity in wishing to conduct them properly; and I cannot but feel, far, far more than any approbation which might have been received at the first commencement of their taking office, the expression of confidence after three eventful years of trial.—(Great cheering.) If at the commencement of that period Earl Grey, upon entering office, had ventured to say in three years I will destroy entirely the whole system of nomination boroughs, which have so long usurped the power of representation—if he had said I will extend the constituency of the small boroughs, and throw open the franchise to the community of large cities and populous towns—if he had declared that he would lessen the expenses of Government, and within three years undertake to carry its conclusion by the 1st of August, 1834, a measure over turning the detestable sin of slavery—If he had said he would diminish three milions out of fifteen of the national expenditure, and give the advantage of those three millions to the subject by lessening so much the burthens of the people where they were most oppressively felt—if he had said in November 1830, that he would do these things, it would not have been called little and insignificant, but he would have been regarded in the light of a vain boaster who said more than he would ever be able to do, who held forth hopes which he could never fulfil, and who deluded the people by vain and magnificent but empty promises. And yet I need not say, without boast, without promise, without specifying a time for doing it, he has been able, with the support of the people, to accomplish the whole of these great measures—(Immense cheering.) That the country should still look forward with a hope that more will be done, is a feeling with which I do not find fault, and indeed, which I am diposed to hail with satisfaction (cheers,) because I maintain there is no boundary, no stop to sober and rational improvement but justice (cheers). But gentlemen, it should always be considered that we have many and severe obstacles lying in our way, and that in conducting human affairs we have only human abilities to bring to the task. Having, as I trust you have, confidence in his Majesty's Ministers, and having similar objects in view, while you confide to your representatives the power of expressing your sentiments, you should also be careful to observe the fitting time when to urge and when to relax and pause in exertion (cheers.) Would it not be better to exercise a little patience rather than endanger the general tranquillity for the sake of carrying some favourite measure a year or two sooner, or to put in collision the various branches of the legislature, and by that means risk the continuance of the very Constitution itself? If no other means were left them, they might deem it necessary to incur the risk, but when they considered that the enlightened force of public opinion was an engine that no power, no authority, could long resist—when they considered this, and that ultimate triumph awaited them, was it not better to exercise patience, and calmly evercome the obstacles that stood in their way?—(Cheers.) There is one subject to which I wish to refer, viz., the navy and army; and as some misapprehension prevailed with regard to it, you will forgive me for entering into an explanation. You are all aware that great reductions have been made in the branch of the navy, and are also aware of the question of reduction in the army having been frequently under consideration. When an account of the force was last year submitted to Parliament; Lord Althorp stated that he considered the present amount of force necessary, and as soon as he conscientiously believed less would do he would immediately enter on the subject of reduction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not waited till Parliament again met to redeem this pledge, but at the last meeting of his Majesty's Ministers in London, it was agreed those reductions should be effected, and orders had been given to stop recruiting; and when Parliament assembled he would be able to announce it. With regard to other estimates in reference to reduction, I have never seen a well digested plan by which such reductions could be effected; but if such plan were produced the Ministry are ready to do it; but no such plan has been laid before them by the Secretary of war. There was a question at one time proposed (we understood his Lordship to say by his noble friend) in reference to the army and navy sinecures, and I was one of those who did support the Government of that day in maintaining those sinecures, and stated they were the rewards of services which had been rendered the country. But since then—and I was glad that an examination was gone into upon the subject—I have been convinced that, in some instances, they have been given to those who have not distinguished themselves by military services or otherwise; and that is quite sufficient to convince me that as sinecures they should be abolished. But while I fully agree in that proposition, I was anxious—and I am ready to bear the blame, if it be blameable—I was anxious, that while we shut out the avenue to favour, we should not be neglectful of military merit; for it would be at once unjust and unworthy a great country, to deprive those who deserved it of the just and honourable reward of their services.—(Cheers.) In acting as I did, I relied on the generous spirit of the people of England, who, while they would retrench all abuses, and give no reward to unworthy persons, would not deprive of their hard-earned recompense those men who were not niggardly of their blood, or economical of their lives, but who were prodigal of both in the service of their country—of that country which I proudly felt would not niggardly turn round and defraud them of the reward they justly merited. Gentlemen, if necessary, I shall be ready at any time—before you—before the House of Commons—before my country—to bear my share of the responsibility in that want of economy.—(Cheers) In regard to such reduction of taxes as, by economising the expenditure, they have been able to carry into effect, in those which have been taken off they have been guided in their appearing to press most heavily on the industry of the kingdom; among others, I may mention those on coals and candles, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as soon as he is enabled by the state of the revenue, has stated it to be his intention to direct his first attention to the reduction of the tax on houses.—(Continued cheering.) Gentlemen, I do not wish to give you the declaration for more than it is worth. I do not tell you that Ministers at present are in a situation to do it; the period when, I must leave to the descretion of my noble friend, who has every disposition to do it. His Lordship then referred to the immense debt with which the country is burthened, and called attention to the dreadful state of things which prevailed in the year 1796, which, he observed, pointed out the effects of past and inrecoverable legislation. He, then, in conclusion, observed—when I touch on these and other subjects of a like nature, I feel that the utmost the present Administration can do is, at most, to endeavour to make the best of what is exceedingly difficult and arduous, and if we can in any way overcome such difficulties, it can only be by a constant and unwearied attention; and it will require much time and deliberation before the country can be restored to its natural and prosperous state. Of one thing I am certain, that his Majesty's present Government has tasted but little of the sweets of office, but they do hope to reap that last and best reward of their exertions—that the country they have attempted to serve will do them justice. His Lordship sat down amid the loudest cheering. Lord Ebrington and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the company, and several liberal toasts were drank with enthusiasm during the evening.—*News, Dec. 22.*

MR. COBBETT AND MR. HUME.

Mr. Hume, it may be recollected, is opposed to the measure of Poor Laws for Ireland, of which Mr. Cobbett is a decided patron. Mr. Hume, in a speech on the subject, maintained that Poor Laws had degraded the English character, and would consequently degrade the Irish. It is in reply to this argument that Mr. Cobbett, in his last *Register* has addressed a letter to the Hon. Member, of which the following is an extract, embodying all its essential arguments:—

"I lay aside (says Mr. Cobbett) all that might be said about the indefeasible rights of the poor; it is necessary upon the present occasion to show, which I am at all times ready to show, that they have as much right to paroachial relief as you have to the rents of your land; I am now merely going to answer this argument, which if the propositions be true, is certainly conclusive, but the truth of which propositions you are bound to *prove* before you call upon any one to adopt your conclusions. Well, then *prove* to us that Poor Lows have degraded the people of England; *prove* to us that they have a degrading tendency. You have proved no such thing, and I am presently going to show that you can prove no such thing; but that I can prove the contrary as far is permitted by the nature of the case. I presume that the strict rules of *logic* are dispensed with in arguing matters in metropolitan parish Vestries; for here we find you *believing* that the Poor Laws of England have degraded the people; and then immediately, asking whether they would '*impose upon the Sister Kingdom that which they admitted to be a curse at home?*' I perceive that there was a 'hear,' 'hear,' at this part of your speech, whether in admiration of your enviable boldness or of the striking correctness of your logic, I will not say; but if I had been present, I certainly should have stopped you, and have asked you, what right you had to say, that I *admitted a thing to be a curse, because you believed it to be an evil*! I should have forgotten that you were a Member of Parliament altogether, and should have desired you to move a little more slowly, and not gallop on to conclusions in this manner. I should have felt myself insulted by being told that I admitted a thing merely because another said he believed it. Why a pointer will not point merely because you signify to him that you believe that there is a covey in the stubble. A beagle that is worth a straw will not being to open merely upon the cheering of the huntsman. The sensible little creature must have sight, or rustle, or scent, or something; some proof of the truth of the proposition, before he will open and set up his cheering cry. Ah. Sir! lucky it is for the orators of Marylebone, that the Vestries of that populous parish are not natural logicians, as beagles and pointers are! However, you not having attempted to prove the affirmative of your major proposition; you not having attempted to prove that it is true, I will now go very far to prove it to be false; not falsehood proceeding from any intention in you, not wilful falsehood, but falsehood of a very common description, namely, falsehood proceeding from a *want of knowledge* of the subject on which you were speaking.

"In the first place, you are bound to show, that the moral character of the people of England has been degraded. I admit it; but in a case like this, you are bound to prove it, and that you have not done. But what is it to be '*degraded*?' I ask *what is it* to be '*degraded?*' It is to make a man *lower in degree*; it is to lessen his moral or physical worth. Now, then, admit that a degradation of the moral character of the people of England has taken place, it follows of course, and of necessity, that *there was a time when that character was higher.* Ah! there *was* a time, was there? Then be so civil, Mr. Hume, as to tell me *when* that time was! Was it when the Catholic religion was the religion of England? Oh, no! Was it before forty sorts of dissenters were heard of? Oh, no? You will ascribe it to no such cause. Very well, then, were the people of England degraded in moral character when they made the glorious Revolution of 1688? Were they degraded in moral character when they called the Hanoverians to the throne? Were they degraded in moral character fifty years ago? You will not say that they were; you dare not say that they were; and yet fifty years ago the Poor Laws had existed very nearly two hundred years. If it be the nature of Poor Laws to degrade a people, how come they not to have degraded the people of England in the space of two hundred years? They have existed in the United States of America from the very settlement of the country. Queen Elizabeth's Poor Law is the law in every part of the country, and always has been the law; and has been in full operation in some of the States for 150 years: have the Poor Laws degraded that people? '*You don't know.*' Go to the club-houses, then, where the panes of glass cost five pounds a-piece, and where the waiters come out to you in silk stockings; ask the heroes that you find there in blue and buff or, burning scarlet, retired from war's alarms, and lolling in sofas; ask them whteher it was a degraded people that they met upon the seas, upon the oakes, at Chippewhaw, at Plattsburgh, and at New Oleans: ask them, whether Jackson and his comrades were degraded men, who came from the plough to drive five times their number of disciplined English into the sea? Now, Sir, what have you to say in answer to this? Your *belief* of the contrary is all that you have to offer; and though that is quite enough at a vestry meeting in Marylebone, it will not be found to be quite enough in most other assemblies of men. It is not for me to show, in this case, what has been the cause of the degradation. It is quite sufficient for me to show, that the Poor Laws have *not* been the cause. It is very curious in how different a manner you argue with regard to the '*heddekashun.*' With regard to the Poor Laws you argue thus: there are Poor Laws in the country: the people are degraded; *therefore*, the Poor Laws degrade the people. I might argue in this way, and very fairly, too, about the '*heddekashun,*' because the degradation *began with* the '*heddekeshun*;' and because they have gone on increasing together; but Poor Laws existed two hundred years, and were all the while called the greatest honour and blessing of the country. The '*heddekashun,*' indeed, has every claim to suspicion; for crime and misery have increased in the exact proportion that that has increased; and yet you call upon the Parliament to extend the '*heddekashun,*' as the means of decreasing the crimes and misery of the country!

"I now come to your second argument, which (having to deal with so accurate a logician) I shall again state in due form:—1. The Scotch people have less of moral degradation than the English. 2. The Scotch have an absence of Poor Laws:

3. Therefore, Poor Laws have a degrading tendency. Now, with regard to the major proposition, I remember a Scotchman, who always used to say, when he had a doubt of the strength of the argument, '*Querie the foct mon.*' I '*query the fact*' here, very seriously. I have seen a great deal more of both countries than you have: in neither is the moral condition so good as it was fifty years ago, or thirty years ago; but, taking one thing with another, and all things together, I believe that the morals of the people on this side of the Meridian, that is to say, the middle of England, to be full as good as they are in Scotland. This is a *fact*, the exact state of which no man is able to prove. You *assume* the better morals of Scotland; and, if you could produce fact or argument, which you have not, in support of the assumption, there would still be the great disparity of the circumstances to be taken into view. So that your major proposition is not worth a straw. If, however, I were to admit your *major*, what am I to say to your *minor?* What am I to say to a Scotchman, who is a Member of Parliament, who tells the people of Marybonne that there is an absence of Poor Laws in Scotland? Don't tell me: 'patriot' here, or 'patriot' there: 'useful Member of Parliament,' or 'not useful Member of Parliament:' a man should not talk of things which he understands nothing at all about Why, *there are Poor Laws in Scotland;* only they are bad and insufficient Poor Laws; and the misery of the people is in proportion to the badness and insufficiency of those laws.—*Galignani's Messenger, February 4,*

Mr. Cobbott publishes the following observations in reference to the late incendiary fires which have taken place in Cambridgeshire and Wiltshire (the facts were given in the Messenger last week):—"These fires have been in Cambridgeshire and Wiltshire. Now, the thing proper to be done is, not to rail; not to abuse the people in general; not to give them the old Bourbon appellation of peasantry' and 'peasants.' As true as the sparks from these fires fly upwards, it is that the fires proceed from ill-will: and the business of the Parliamants is, to discover the cause of that ill-will. It is impossible to put a stop to the fires without removing the cause of the ill-will. The ill-will may be groundless, and particularly the ill-will against the sufferers; but then, by a full and free discussion in Parliament, the ill-will would be shown to be groundless. There is one expression made use of, in reprobating the conduct of the fire-setters, that I greatly disapprove of. The act is called 'un-English.' Now, 'un-English' merely means something unusual, unfashionable in England; a bad epithet, because it does not mean that the thing is criminal; for, it does not follow that a thing is criminal, or even bad, merely because it is unusual, unfashionable, or something new in England. For instance, my Long Island waggon is 'un-English;' molasses and fat pork eaten together are 'un-English;' peach-pies are 'un-English;' yet these are all very good things; so that, in the case before us, this is not only an inappropriate epithet, but a bad one. There are many other things that we behold now-a-days, that are 'un-English.' For instance, transportation for poaching. Sturges Bourne's bills, hired overseers, imprisonment for trespass without trial by jury, sale of game by the Lords and Gentlemen, while the labourers are transported for attempting to catch game, the tread-mill, the dead-body bill, the Bourbon-police; these things are all 'un-English;' that is to say, unusual in England; and yet, if a man were to write very freely, and to put forth his whole mind as to these things, and as to the conduct and character of the parties who have been the authors of them, it might have been better for that man that he never had been born. Therefore, it is better not to talk of the thing as an 'un-English' thing; but to speak of it in its real character, and to do our best to find out the effectual means of putting an end to it. This is particularly the duty of the Parliment; and if it neglect that duty, I shall be more grieved, perhaps, than I shall be disappointed. Above all things I conjure those who write and speak upon the subject, to abstain from railing. We are told here that the inhabitants of Chatteris have laid a voluntary tax upon themselves, in order to put a stop to the recurrence of these destructive events. The remedy, however, appears to be a nightly watch; and who are to be the watchmen? There is the rub! There is the pincher; for if the watchmen be labouring men there is a sort of harvest for them; there is a rise of wages in that shape; so that the difficulties have absolutely no end; and there is not the smallest chance of an end being put to the evil, except by such legislative measures as shall effectually remove its causes. In the meanwhile, I hear, that, in Hampshire in particular, there are miserable reptiles going about, representing me as still being the principal cause of these fires. Oh! how I delight in the thought of being hated by these devils! What! have they not got over their terror yet? And, do these shocking devils imagine that they can now do me any harm? They can do their employers harm, but to me they can do no more harm than they can do to the sun or the moon. It would appear that there are itinerant wanderers sent round by the crew who call themselves '*The Labourer's Friend Society;*' that is to say, a bond of tax-eaters who wish to continue to eat taxes *in quiet*, and with that view, toss back the farthings upon the hundreds of pounds that they receive. One of these itinerants, I hear, got into a public-house in the neighbourhood of Botley; but, beginning to talk against me, he was what they call smoked; and, I dare say (for I did not hear the end of it) had no very favourable account to send back to his employers. But the strange thing is that these vermin should imagine that they can silence me now. However, they are, like all creatures that are doomed to destruction, destined to proceed until that destruction actually comes upon them. Here I quit this subject for the present, but I shall return to it again and again. I will by no means neglect it; and I can tell all those whom it may concern, that to abuse and revile

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me, is not the way to make me do less than I should do in that way which they most dislike. They may injure themselves by their hostility to me; to me the proof of their spite is a source of pleasure; and to do me harm in any way whatever, is utterly beyond their power. —*Political Register—Nov.* 27.

COMMERCIAL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA

The grand commercial revolution in Germany, which Prussia, with an extraordinary degree of dexterity and perseverance, has been labouring to bring about for the last ten or twelve years, may be regarded as now nearly consummated. The Prussian Government has established, or is about to establish, a commercial confederation more important to the prosperity and union of the separate States of Germany, than its existing political league—a confederation which will join the people in a closer alliance than their religion or civil institutions—a confederation which, if successful, will do more to promote their internal peace and consolidate their external security, than all their joint garrisons or military contingents—a confederation which will level all fiscal barriers among its separate members, and protect its grand frontier by customhouses instead of fortresses—a confederation, in effect, which will give uniform laws to trade, and remove internal obstacles to trading intercourse, over an extent of country, and an amount of population, greater than those of almost any European kingdom, reaching from Cologne to Silesia, from Munich to Kœnigsberg. The Prussian Government, which has been the creator or chief promoter, must become the soul and director of this powerful commercial league, and will endeavour to employ its advantages as instruments for the advancement of its own manufacturing industry or political aggrandisement. Besides the 12,000.000 or 13,000,000 of inhabitants which Prussia herself has brought within its sphere, it already includes the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Principality of Electoral Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, and nearly all the smaller intervening or bordering States. The final treaty between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, was agreed to on 22d March, and ratified on 28th November last. Others are sending in their adhesion to the union, which must soon envelope the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Frankfort; together with the twenty or thirty little principalities which are represented in the German Diet. Perhaps it may ultimately include the Swiss Confederation, whose commercial interests it must materially affect. At present Germany is separated by as many lines of custom-houses as it has separate sovereignties, each of which is an obstacle to its internal trade, having each its own tariff, its own officers, its own fiscal regulations. The transit of merchandise is thus subjected to heavy imposts, to great delay, or to annoying and vexatious examinations. Each principality regards its confederate as an enemy, a rival, or a smuggler, in matters of trade guarding against the introduction of a bale of cotton or a bag of coffee from its neighbour's territory, with as much jealousy as against an invading force or a seditious proclamation. In passing from Hamburgh to Vienna, you may perhaps be stopped by ten or twelve lines of customhouses. The Diet of Frankfort, which has shown such an extreme anxiety to produce an uniformity of political sentiments, and to establish a general military organization for external defence, has hitherto done nothing to introduce order into this mass of confusion, or to extend the benefits of trade by a federal code of commercial law, though an engagement of this kind composes one of the fundamental articles of the confederation. The necessity of a reform was however, felt by enlightened men from the beginning, and the exertions of individuals or private associations at last compelled their Governments to act. A congress of manufacturers and merchants, from different parts of Germany met at Darmstadt and Tubingen in 1819, and concerted measures which they endeavoured, without effect, to press upon the Diet: but the Diet was not, probably, the best assembly for settling questions in which every State had such distinct and conflicting interests. Commercial alliances were, therefore, left to the arrangement of neighbouring Governments by treaties between themselves, and the first convention of this kind formed, was that between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt, concluded in the beginning of 1828. The inconveniences which this treaty was intended to remove were glaring, as Darmstadt was interposed between different provinces of Prussia, and the benefits which Prussia derived from it gave an additional motive to extend its range and to negotiate on its bases with other states It stipulated for an entire freedom of internal trade between the two states,—it provided that there should be a suppression of the custom-houses of either on those points of their frontiers where they touched,—and it established a uniform tariff, as against foreigners, on their other frontiers, agreeing to levy the duties under their joint inspection, and to divide them in proper proportions. Wurtemberg and Bavaria, in order to remove the same inconveniences had agreed to a similar treaty; and in May, 1829, these two states on one part, and Prussia and Darmstadt on the other, formed a joint convention which though it differed in some respects from the former model, was an important step gained in the progress towards a uniformity of commercial regulations. The new commercial zone thus formed, embraced a considerable portion of southern and western Germany, and gave Prussia an extended market for her manufactures and produce at the expense of other states. The treaty stipulated that from 1st Jan. 1830, all the indigenous productions of industry and art belonging to the subjects of any of the contracting parties might, with few exceptions be imported duty free from one of their states to the other. These exceptions are divided into two classes—those which were to be permanent, and those which were only to be temporary. The former are unimportant, such as playing cards and other articles of government monopoly—the latter include nearly all the articles of our staple manufactures or colonial produce supplied by Great Britain, by France, or other commercial states; and Prussia shows the dexterity of her management or the greatness of her influence by having induced her confederates to admit her productions of the same classes of merchandise at duties inferior to those levied on foreigners. Thus cottons, silks, woollens, hardware, and all the articles of English manufacture, may be imported from Prussia into the confederate states at 25 per cent. lower than from foreign countries. This reduction of duty was to commence in January, 1831; and was to be diminished 50 per cent. on the remainder till the whole was abolished, and these articles could be imported from the country of the confederates duty free, whatever tariff might be established as against foreigners. It is easy to see that Prussia had thus secured a monopoly of some articles of manufacture or consumption in the states of her allies. The foundation of the system was thus laid which has since been extended to other principalities, and on which is to be erected the magnificent superstructure to which we have alluded. The object of this system is to demolish all local or internal custom-houses—to abolish all the dues, or the obstructions of transit, except road tolls or canal dues—to give the whole of this commercial confederation one frontier, from the confines of Austria to the verge of France, and from the Swiss mountains to Poland—to establish only one tariff along the whole of this line—to employ only one body of fiscal officers for collecting the duties, with commissioners of inspection from the chief states, if necessary—to secure a perfect freedom of commercial communication to all within this extreme limit, and in order to facilitate exchanges and promote business, to adopt a common system of money, weights, and measures. The rates of the external uniform tariff still remain to be settled, and probably will be settled with some difficulty; the arrangement of the custom-houses, and the mode in which the duties are to be distributed among the confederates, will likewise present practical difficulties, and as the subject cannot be attained without the consent of all the intermediate states, the final measure may be delayed for some months till that consent is obtained. But we make no doubt that the special act of the "continental" system will be finally adopted,—that the approaching ministerial conferences at Vienna will be made subservient to its completion,—that the smaller principalities and the free cities which now thrive by their freedom, must conform to its laws. or be excluded from their best markets; and thus, Prussia may be regarded at the present moment as the arbiter of the commercial destinies of a large portion of Europe.—*Times, Dec.* 30.

ASSASSINATION OF GASPAR HAUSER.

(From the *Ghent Messenger.*)

The reader remembers, no doubt, to have seen in the Journals of the time some details of this singular man, who was found one day at Nuremberg, without any one being able to discover who had brought him there, from whence he came, who he was, and whose mysterious destiny is still enveloped in an impenetrable veil. This Gaspar Hausar appeared to be about 30 years of age, had never learned to speak, and to all appearance had remained that number of years in a narrow and dark dungeon, where he was obliged to keep himself constantly seated, with only bread and water for his food. His height was four feet nine inches; a short and very delicate beard covered his chin and upper lip. His complexion was very pale, his limbs were slender, and his feet bore no mark that indicated they had been confined in a shoe. The sole expression of his countenance was a gross stupidity. He scarcely knew how to use his fingers or his hands, and when he walked one would have said it was a child who for the first time attempted to make some steps. For his food he would allow nothing but bread and water, to which he was accustomed, and his repugnance to every other was such, that even the smell of meats affected him disagreeably, and if he swallowed a few drops of wine or coffee, he was instantly seized upon with violent vomiting.

More lately, he stated that he knew nothing of himself nor of his family: that it was at Nuremberg he learned, for the first time, that besides himself and the man with whom he had always been, there were any other living creatures. As far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small low chamber which he sometimes called a cage, continually seated on the ground, his feet naked, and having only a shirt and trousers for his whole clothing. He had never seen the sky, and remained the greater part of his time deprived of the light of day. When he awoke he found near him some bread and a pitcher of water. Sometimes this water had a bad taste, and when that happened he felt his eyes grow heavy in spite of him, and he was forced to yield to sleep; afterwards, when he awoke from his sleep, perceived that another shirt had been put upon him, and that his nails had been cut. He had never seen the face of the person who brought him his food. How long he had lived thus he could not tell. It was understood, from an imperfect recital which he made, that his keeper came one day into his chamber and keeping behind him, so as not to be seen, had guided his hand as if to make it write something; that shortly after he placed him on his feet and attempted to teach him to walk; that, finally this man took him on his shoulders and walked away with him. Hauser was not able to tell much respecting the journey that followed, except that he fainted several times during its continuance.

In the first period of his arrival at Nuremberg, the whole right side of his body was subject to strong convulsive contractions, particularly when the sight of some new object struck him. When he slept noise did not appear to have any effect upon him, and even violent treatment could not awake his. He could not bear the rays of the sun, which inflamed his eyes. Prints and pictures appeared to him to be cut in wood.

The multiplicity of impressions which his mind received quickly excited his nervous system to an extraordinary degree, so that in a little time the muscles of the face were agitated with nervous contraction; his hands trembled so violently that they could hold nothing; his hearing was become so sensitive that not only the sound of a drum threw him into convulsions, but he felt violent pain when any one spoke near him in an elevated voice. Shortly he lost his appetite, and his health required that he should be removed to a quiet house where nobody would see him. It was then that he lay upon a bed for the first time, and that he began to dream, which had never happened to him before.

One of the things which he found most difficult was to accustom himself to our sort of food. It cost him months before he could succeed. Hot meats caused in him a parching thirst, which he could not quench by drinking 10 or 12 measures of water a day; but when he became a little accustomed to our sort of victuals the convulsions ceased, the excitement of the brain diminished, his eyes lost their feverish brightness; in fine, his health gradually revived. A fact worthy of notice is, that the change of living *(hygiene)* caused him to grow two inches in a few weeks.

The sort of life which Gaspar Hauser had led for so many years, separated from the rest of the world, had furnished him with so little opportunity of exercising his mind, that it was that of an infant, and it was a long time before he could comprehend the difference between animated beings and the objects which have not life He imagined that the movement produced, no matter what the object might be, was spontaneous; so that if the wind should carry away a sheet of paper, he thought that it had by a voluntary impulse flown away. He supposed that a tree manifested the life within by movement of its branches and of its leaves, and that the rustling of the latter when agitated by the wind, was the language in which it communicated its thoughts.

His sight was very remarkable. He saw as well in darkness an in the broad day (this was proved by an infinity of experiments. In the darkest night he could distingush blue from green. His sense of hearing was also excessively developed; but his sense of smelling, aboves all, was a source of torment. All the odours, with the exception of that of bread, of feunel, of aniseed, and cummin, were to him more or less disagreeable, at a great distance he could distinguish fruit trees from all others by the smell alone of their foliage. When he passed near a cemetry, the odour exhaled from it, and which was peceptible to none but himself, gave him an access of fever. The smell of a rose caused him to faint.

But that which appeared, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the organisation of Gaspar Hauser, was his facility in feeling magnetic and metallic effects. One day they gave him a load stone; he took it, held it some moments, then threw it away observing that it made him feel disagreeable sensations. Professor Daumer, having learned this circumstance, made some experiments upon him with the magnetic needle, and when it was directed at his side he complained of a violent pain in his stomach, and said that he felt besides, a sensation like that which a current of air would cause escaping from his body, and precipitating itself towards the needle.

Metals acted also violently upon Gasper Hauser, and caused him to feel, by their contact, a sort of attraction, and a cold that penetrated, according to the size of the object, more or less into his arms. If he took a cat by the tail he experienced a bruising, and felt like as he would a blow upon the hand. This incredible faculty disappeared afterwards gradually.

The following was latterly his mode of living:—He ate every kind of meat, except pork, but he required that they should be slightly seasoned, and the seasoning which he preferred was still that of fennel and cummin. He continued to drink water, for which he often substituted in the morning a cup of chocolate: he had a great aversion to all fermented liquors, wine, beer, &c., as well as to tea and coffee. He was in other respects, like all the rest of the world, except that he still could see in darkness, although less perfectly, and he had nothing more extraordinary than the remembrance of a strange destiny.

The unfortunate Gasper Hauser is no more. He died on the 17th of this month (December) of a wound made by the blow of a dagger, which he received on the same day from an unknown assassin. He lived at Anspach, where the President of the Court of Appeal had given him a little employment in the Register-office. Lord Stanhope, during his stay at Anspach had also provided for his support. It is presumed that the assassin is the same person who had already made an attempt upon his life. He disappeared without leaving the least trace of him. On his return, at midday, to his office, Hauser was accosted in the street by a person who promised him important revelations, and appointed a meeting in the park. Instead of imparting this incident to his friends, Hauser maintained silence and went after dinner to the place of assignation. The stranger was waiting for him. He took him aside—there he gave him a blow with a dagger, which has put an end to the existence of a man whose life and death have been equally unfortunate.

The history of Hauser in one of the most singular events of our time, and perhaps more mysterious than that of the man with the iron mask. It might be conceived that the policy of a despot might have an interest in the concealment of an important personage; but what interest could it have in bringing up in complete isolation an infant—in making it a prisoner during the whole of its infancy, in the hands of a gaoler, and afterwards abandoning it to public charity—and finally to cause its assassination? How can there exist, in our age, a monster capable of such a refinement of cruelty?

What is scarcely less strange that the Bavarian police, which is always on the watch for political objects, and which suffers nothing to escape that would offend the Holy Alliance, has not been yet able to discover the least trace of the wretches who have several times attempted the life of this poor young man, and who have at last accomplished their abominable purpose.

The Chief Burgomaster of Nuremberg has caused to be inserted in the Journals of Bavaria the following notice, on the subject of this catastrophe:—

"Gasper Hauser, my dear pupil, is no more. He died yesterday, a ten o'clock at night, at Anspach, from a wound which he received from an assassin. The problems which Providence had attached to his melancholy existence are now solved, for this victim of the horrible barbarity of his relatives. God in his justice, will compensate him with an eternal spring of the joys of infancy, which were denied to him, for the vigour of youth of which he was deprived for the life which has been destroyed only five years after it had begun to be acquainted with human society. Peace to his ashes.

"BINDER, Chief Burgomaster.

"Nuremberg, December 18.

The following are some new details not given in our recital:—

It was three o'clock in the afternoon that Hauser left home, to go to the place of assignation appointed by the unknown person. In half an hour after he ran, quite out of breath, to the house of his tutor, appointed to take care of him, and was able to utter at intervals, the words "Parc—bourse—Uz—monument," but almost immediately fainted; it was not until then that his master perceived the unfortunate young man was wounded. He then sent a soldier of the police to the Castle Parke, who found near the monument of the poet Uz a small lady work-bag, made of violet-coloured silk containing a paper, on which was written the following words, but so crossed that it was found necessary to place this paper before the glass of a window to read them:—

"Hauser will be able to tell very distinctly how I have acted and whence I came. To save Hauser the trouble I tell you myself whence I came; from the Bavarian frontier . . . upon the river of . . . I will tell you even more, the name, M. 1. O."

Hauser was struck with terror, and was able to give to the police only a few particulars of the description of the assassin.—*Morning Herald, January* 25.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

No precedent exists of so rapid an increase of population as has taken place in the United States during the last 60 years. Beginning from the year 1770, when it was estimated at 1,500,000, we find it successively rising to 3,929.226 in 1794; to 5,319,782 in 1800; to 7,329,903 in 1810; and to 9,654,415 in 1820. Nor has it slackened during the subsequent ten years; for, it appears that, in 1830, the number of inhabitants had risen to 12,856,154, consisting of the undermentioned classes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Free whites	5,358,759	5,167,299
Slaves	1,014,345	996,284
Free persons of colour	153,495	165,972
	6,526,529	6,329,555

The number of individuals of the age of 100 years and upwards was proportionably far greater in the case of the free coloured and slve population than in that of the whites; inasmuch as in the instance of the former, on a population of 2,330,096 souls, they amounted to 986 males and 1,329 females, or, in all, 2,015 individuals; whilst in that of the latter (the whites), on a population of 10,526 658, did not exceed 508 in all, or 274 males and 234 females—a singular contrast in the proportion—it being one individual in 20,720 in the case of the whites, one in 1,450 in that of the blacks, and one in 510 in that of the free people of colour.—*Chronicle, January* 6.

MISCELLANEA.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.—Some interesting experiments have just been made at Lafére, on that terrific weapon, commonly called Congrevs's Rocket. Application was made to the French Government, some time ago, by a gentleman, the successor of Colonel Congreve, who has a manufactory of rockets near London, either to furnish them with them in any quantity, or to sell them the secret of making them for a large sum of money. It appears that Government has long since paid attention to this subject, and have, for some years past, employed an Englishman, at Metz, in manufacturing this projectile on an improved principle. The Minister of War prudently deemed it necessary, before he entered into any new engagement, to try the comparative merits between the Metz rockets and those made in England, which have borne such a celebrity for many years. The Minister, accordingly, appointed a Commission of Artillery Officers to arrange the experiments, and decided on the respective merits of the rockets submitted for trial. A series of experiments have consequently taken place, which occupied five or six days, and excited much interest in the garrison of Lafére. A great number of rockets of several calibres, destined for different ranges, were submitted to trial; those from London and Metz being fired alternately, under precisely the same atmospheric circumstances. The Gentleman from London was assisted by an old veteran who had fired rockets at Leipsic, and subsequently in Egypt and Portugal, and who has been decorated with different Orders by the King of Sweden, the Pacha of Egypt, and Don Pedro. The results obtained in these experiments were most satisfactory for the rockets from Metz, as they had the decided superiority in range and direction, as well as in the *ricochet* practice. The utility of this projectile must be even greater for France than for England, as there are so many fortified places in this country for which the rockets may be used most advantageously as a defensive missile, and for which they seem to be peculiarly adapted. We understand that the Englishman employed at Metz in manufacturing them is a man of much ability, and the author of several inventions connected with the improvement of the artillery service generally, which are very highly spoken of in the first military circles, and favourably received by the Government, who fully, appreciate the talent he has displayed.—*French Paper,—Jan.* 23.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MILITARY FLOGGING AT THE GALWAY BARRACKS.—On Satuarday last, a private, named Cornelius Moran, belonging to the 30th regiment, who had committed some breach of military discipline we believe absence from barracks, and disposing of some articles of his clothing—was tried by a Court-martial for the offence, and condemned to receive 200 lashes. When the victim had been tied up, and the work of torture had commenced, to the astonishment of every man in the regiment, and the amusement of some, he began to sing with the most perfect *sang froid* a very lively air. The torturer became irritated at the insolent contempt evinced by his victim, for the terrors of the "cats," and accordingly struck at him with redoubled force, no doubt for the purpose of making him "change his notes." The effect, however, was very different from that which it was intended to produce; at every stroke the sufferer appeared to exhibit a greater vivacity of manner. His voice assumed a deeper melody, and his wrists being tied together, he was observed to beat time with his fingers. He went on in this manner singing several songs with beautiful variations until he received 175 lashes; at this stage of the performance the actor, in order to diversify the amusement of the day, and relieve the spectators from the monotony of songs, commenced whistling "The Flowers of Edinburgh," which he continued to do until the full measure of the torture was inflicted.—*Connaught Journal.*

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